

INSCOM
Journal



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MISAWA

APRIL '81

Lt. Gen. Rolya bids command farewell

Farewells are all too commonplace in Army life. Someone seems always to be leaving. Then it's your turn and the farewell, particularly this one, becomes more than a simple "goodbye."

For me, the farewell brings with it a difficult task—of knowing how to properly thank you, the hundreds of INSCOM colleagues who took the tasks relentlessly put before you. That you've performed them well is obvious because you keep attracting more and handling them with the same dedication and professionalism. We have seen that the essential element for our success is teamwork—the kind that comes only from motivated people. It's you who make it work. Your steady performance is what has brought to INSCOM a high professional respect and regard from friend and foe.

I would be remiss not to mention that all your continuing successes have been accomplished within the dramatic environment of a massive reorganization of our assets. For this alone, I'm proud of you and most grateful.

The chore-of-farewell includes, of course, many regrets. High among them is leaving such a well-honed and integrated organization as INSCOM. It is a part of me.

I, for one, have every personal and professional confidence that you will continue to excel, and I shall be proud to acknowledge it wherever I am. My sincerest thanks for the opportunity to serve with you. Thank you and goodbye.

In appreciation

Mrs. Jay Drzewicki and family wish to express their gratitude for the assistance and friendship extended by the INSCOM family upon the death of Donald D. Drzewicki. The sincere and selfless support provided has greatly eased the burden of the tragedy and stands as an affirmation of the love, thoughtfulness and generosity of INSCOM men and women.

INSCOM *Journal*

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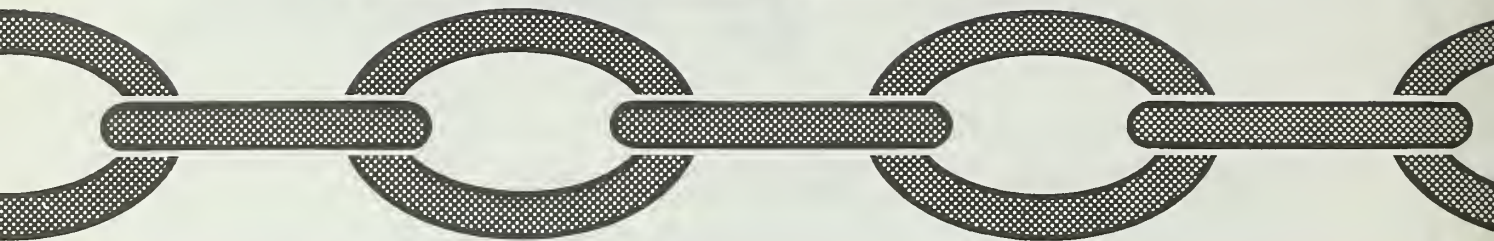
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INSCOM's new commander

Maj.Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III will assume command of INSCOM May 7, 1981. He currently commands the Electronic Research and Development Command at Adelphi, Md. The May Journal will contain an in-depth look at INSCOM's new commander.

OPSEC at



Strangers in Paradise

by Maj. William W. Larson
ITIC-PAC Deputy Cmdr., Security

A recent review of the operations security posture in the Pacific resulted in reevaluation by OPSEC personnel of INSCOM's Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific and its approach to OPSEC support. If units and organizations are going to have meaningful OPSEC programs, ITIC-PAC must become much more active in helping them establish viable OPSEC programs. We reached this conclusion for the following reason:

We found operation security evaluations of most organizations in the Pacific Area Command had very limited utility. In most cases, evaluation revealed standard problems such as vulnerabilities in telephone communications and minor discrepancies in physical and document security. Most commanders knew these vulnerabilities and discrepancies existed before evaluation was con-

ducted. Commanders were also aware of the standard solutions: secure telephone communications (not economically practical) and improved document and physical security procedures (viewed as operational hindrances by the commander and his staff and ineffective against the professional HUMINT operative). It is little wonder that requests for OSE support have fallen off.

INSCOM has done a good job providing customers with threat briefings. There are very few commanders who cannot readily describe the different types of threats. The weak link in the OPSEC posture of the Pacific is the inability of a command or organization to establish a viable program to counter the threat which we of INSCOM have described.

INSCOM



Granted, it is a command responsibility to establish an OPSEC program. We have altered our approach in attracting commanders' attention by going a step beyond the standard threat pitch and presenting a "how to" brief. Our goal is to help commanders establish an OPSEC approach and attitude to everything their units do.

Our new approach has three phases: OPSEC briefers present a localized threat brief, then a "how to" brief and, finally, introduce the primary and alternate OPSEC analyst (OA) who will provide direct support to the unit. These direct support OAs become familiar with the unit's mission and operations and actively assist the unit OPSEC officer to establish a program using methods identified in the "how to" brief.

Part of the feedback system to the commander is a periodic progress report dwelling on positive steps taken and actions planned for the near future. ITIC-PAC OPSEC assets are used periodically to provide evaluations and recommendations to unit OPSEC officers.

The intent of this new approach is to give the commander a framework upon which his OPSEC officer can build a viable program. The periodic progress reports are designed to sustain commanders' interest in the program.

ITIC-PAC also hopes to continue providing OSE support with emphasis on evaluating specific events, exercises or tests. In addition, ITIC-PAC plans to establish a small, quick-reaction OPSEC team to evaluate security during call-ups and deployments.

Finally, ITIC-PAC is pushing OPSEC support for contingency plans. There is a lot of work to be done in this area. OPSEC, during an operation, is rather fruitless if the operation plan has been compromised during its development.

Busy days ahead in Paradise.



Aim: Total security

by Randy Streufert
Information Security Officer, CSO

Moving toward the 21st century, the dependence of the free world on America's strength steadily increases. The ability of the United States to defend its citizens' freedom hinges, to a large degree, on its military readiness.

As members of the intelligence community, we should be fully aware of our own vital role in maintaining that posture. It is our responsibility, not only to collect information on potential adversaries, but also to deny those adversaries the opportunity to collect or otherwise exploit U.S. national defense information. The Operations Security (OPSEC) program of the Army is founded on this responsibility.

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Sgt. Randy Heinrich, 902nd MI Bn. Soldier of the Year, is awarded the Army Commendation Medal by battalion commander, Col. Robert B. McCue, (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 James C. Valentine)

902nd names Soldier of Year

by 2nd Lt. Joseph W. Hornberger

Sgt. Randy S. Heinrich, a SIGSEC specialist assigned in the CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion at Fort Meade, Md., is the 902nd Military Intelligence Group's Soldier of the Year. Heinrich's competitors in the 1980 contest were Sgt. Michael J. O'Barr of the 902nd MI Group headquarters, selected first runner-up; SSgt. Richard E. Shisler, Fort Sam Houston; Sgt. Michael R. Schroer, Presidio of San Francisco; and Sgt. Vincent Taylor, Pentagon Counterintelligence Force.

The "Deuce" began the group-wide competition in 1979 to encourage and recognize outstanding enlisted personnel (E-5 and below). Group Soldier-of-the-Year Candidates must be as-

signed or attached to one of the 902nd's subordinate units and have been selected unit Soldier of the Year through unit competition. The selection board, usually presided over by the group's command sergeant major, comprises battalion sergeants major, first sergeants and separate detachment NCOICs.

The 1980 Soldier-of-the-Year selection board convened January 22 at Fort Meade, with Sgt. Maj. Lee M. Dunn of the CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, presiding. Board members were Sgt. Maj. David P. Klehn, CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco; Sgt. Maj. John W. Smith, CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Meade; MSgt. William Young, Security

Support Battalion, Fort Meade; SFC William Sommerville, 902nd MI Group headquarters; and SFC Clifton L. Walker, Pentagon CI Force.

Asked how it felt to have won, Heinrich said he was "proud."

"Being here for the competition and meeting the people at Group headquarters have increased my awareness of the Goup," he added.

Referring to his fellow competitors, Heinrich commented, "The competition was tough, but we helped each other. They were all really nice about it."

Heinrich feels that being selected Soldier of the Year was "rewarding."

"It gave me a great deal of personal pride—plus, it looks good in my records!"

But there were tangible rewards, as well. Each Soldier-of-the-Year candidate receives a three-day pass, 90 days exemption from details and a letter of commendation. In addition, the Soldier of the Year was awarded the Army Commendation Medal and was given an engraved desktop pen and pencil set commemorating the competition. The awards were presented to the candidates at the Four Winds NCO Club by Col. Robert B. McCue, 902nd MI Group commander.



Sgt. Michael J. O'Barr

The following day the candidates went to Arlington Hall Station for a visit with INSCOM Command Sergeant Major Douglas B. Elam. After that, the group visited the Pentagon where they met Maj. Gen. E.R. Thompson, Army assistant chief of staff for intelligence, and were given a guided tour of the building by Special Agent Alvin H. Bornstein of the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force. A short tour of the Washington, D. C. area completed their visit.

The Soldier-of-the-Year competition was over until next year when the best junior NCOs in the group will get together again to see who's a cut above the rest.

Vint Hill soldiers aid 'frozen' school

by Sp5 Geneva Newberry

Several soldiers from Company B, 303rd Military Intelligence Battalion at Vint Hill Farms Station, Va., braved below-freezing temperatures recently to aid a local elementary school when its water pipes froze, cutting off its heat and water supply.

The problem for W.C. Coleman Elementary School in Marshall, Va., began last summer when existing water lines were moved to make room for a new ball field, according to S. Harold Lamm, superintendent of schools for Fauquier County.

"The new lines weren't put in deep enough," he explained, "and further excavation work shaved off more soil until only a few inches of dirt covered the pipes. They just froze up during this last cold spell, and water from the well couldn't flow through them."

A local milk-hauling company brought in some water from Marshall Junior High School next door the first day the pipes froze, but when that truck broke down, Lamm contacted Vint Hill's commander, Col. John P. Brown, for help.

"The colonel was gracious enough to help us out and rescue us from our dilemma," Lamm said.

Brown contacted Company B's commander, Capt. Larry Hall, who arranged to have four soldiers drive a "water buffalo," a 400-gallon water tank mounted

on a two-wheel trailer, to the school where the men transferred 10,000 gallons of water from nearby Marshall Junior High. Hauling the 25 loads of water took the soldiers more than 10 hours, from 7 a.m. until past 5 p.m. The cold weather kept the soldiers from using water spouts, so they had to use pumps to transfer water from the "buffalo" to the main system at Coleman Elementary.

The soldiers, Sp4s Scott Monsen, Joel Remer, Timothy Hogg and James Brooke, worked in temperatures of 10 degrees and below before the wind-chill factor, and, according to observers, "that wind was blowing hard!"

"These soldiers saved our lives today," commented a civilian crewmember working on the site to repair the broken main, adding that it takes approximately 10,500 gallons of water each day to maintain enough heat for one day at the school.

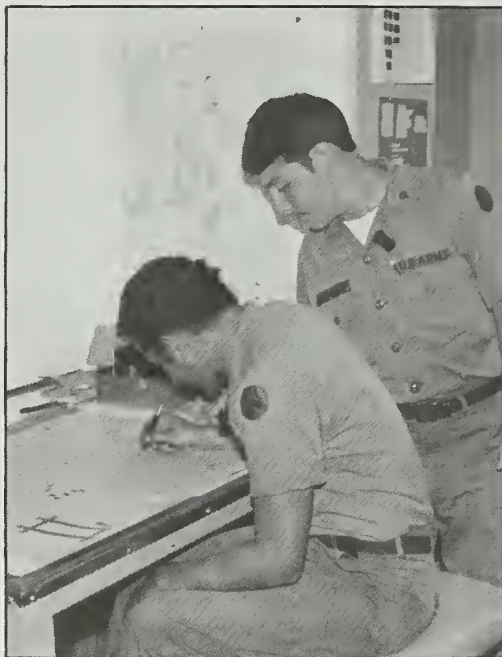
"We couldn't have asked for finer young men," Coleman Elementary School's principal Bob Sinclair said. "They were standing out there in ice and freezing cold temperatures. The guys were real lifesavers. They really went out of their way to help us, and I can't pay them a high enough compliment. We definitely would have had to suspend our operation without Vint Hill's support."

The MI-Engineers marriage in Hawaii

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII—Although the 29th Engineer Battalion (Topographic) here is a unit of the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM), it is under operational control of the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific.

ITIC-PAC provides, among other things, combat intelligence support to WESTCOM and other Army forces in the Pacific Theater. The mission includes integrating weather, enemy and terrain data to meet theater planning and tactical deployment intelligence requirements. This OPCON arrangement assures that intelligence support provided by ITIC-PAC has full benefit of expertise within the topographic battalion. It also provides the topographic battalion a direct link with the intelligence community, assisting the unit in acquiring topographic and terrain data.

Because of the OPCON relationship, intelligence collectors in the Pacific Command area are more alert to collection of topographic data. This has resulted in a significant influx of data to the battalion which otherwise might have been ignored by the intelligence community and lost to the topographic effort. This joint effort by the topographic and intelligence communities in



Sp4 Fred Toledo, assisted by Sp4 Alejandro Ramirez, prepares a negative used in making a printing plate.

units, each with its own TO&E. Its operations are tailored to meet specific theater requirements for topographic support.

In addition to its HHC, current configuration of the 29th includes the 595th Engineer Company (Cartographic), the 67th Engineer Detachment (Survey) and the 565th Engineer Detachment (Terrain).

The 29th's terrain analysis function is performed by two elements: the 565th Terrain Detachment, a five-man team which supports the 25th Infantry Division, and a theater-level terrain team, an integral part of the battalion's HHC, which supports other terrain analysis requirements in the Pacific Theater. Products of the terrain teams include, for example, studies of lines of communications and of soils and vegetation that support the preparation of combat operational plans.

The 595th Cartographic Company is the main production element of the battalion, consisting

of nearly half of the battalion's total authorized strength of 210 members. Draftsmen in the photomapping platoon convert data to a graphic format. Its reproduction platoon is involved with the final printing of such products as finished map sheets and map overlays.

The 14-member 67th Survey Detachment accomplishes topographic surveys to establish control from which conventional surveyors can work. It also performs other military surveying beyond that available from conventional construction surveyors.

To support the "real world" requirements of all U.S. military services operating in the Pacific Theater, the 29th is fully engaged in producing a wide variety of both standard and special-purpose map products, terrain analysis studies and topographic surveys. They are dedicated to providing support today for tomorrow's contingencies.

Units

the Pacific Command has worked well, producing tangible benefits for both.

The oldest military mapping unit of the nation, the 29th is one of only three topographic battalions in the Active Army. It is a flexible battalion in that it is composed of a Headquarters Company and various combinations of assigned numbered

501st hosts Korean orphans

501st MI GP., KOREA—Personnel of Field Station Korea provided a special Christmas for 79 Korean orphans last year. Children from the Shin-saeng Orphanage in Pyong Taek were the guests of the field station for a traditional dinner on Christmas Day.

It was a dinner which the guests of honor almost missed. On Christmas morning, the bus which was to pick up the children and their chaperones slid on ice into a ditch. Transportation for the orphans looked hopeless until the 146th MI Bn. came to the rescue.

CWO 2 Thomas Iannarino sent 2½-ton trucks, driven by Sp4 Paul A. Thomas and Sgt. Rudolph Roybal, to pick up the children. The convoy included various vehicles driven by Maj. Gary D. Wise, Capt. James T. Boyce and Capt. James Forsyth.

Meanwhile, back at the Flaming Dragon Dining Facility, SFC James E. Emery and his staff kept the dining facility open and the food hot until the children arrived. At 6 p.m. everybody sat down to a hot turkey dinner, paid for by donations of Zoeckler Station personnel.

After dinner Santa Claus, in the person of CWO 2 Don Dameron, made an appearance. Each child received a Christmas stocking filled with candy, fruit, popcorn and cereal, thanks to the efforts of Emery and Boyce. Gifts purchased by Zoeckler Station personnel were also presented to the children. Sgt. Norma Glenn, Sp5 Donna J. Gimlin, Sp5 Dan Depew, Pvt. 2 Donna J. Kniff and Pvt. 1 Todd F. Gardner were responsible for insuring each received a present.

When all the food had been eaten and the gifts distributed, it was time for the children to go home. But the guests who had almost not come to dinner couldn't leave. During dinner, road conditions had become "red," and Zoeckler Station was faced with providing overnight accommodations for 95 guests.

But all ended well. The next morning, the children boarded a bus, jeep, sedan and van for the trip home. It was the 20th year Field Station Korea has contributed to the support of the Shin-saeng Orphanage.

What's new in reenlistment

According to recent Department of the Army guidance, certain soldiers are authorized to reclassify into their secondary MOS concurrent with reenlistment. The following eligibility criteria must be met to qualify:

- The soldier's primary MOS/Fiscal Year Group must be overage, and the secondary MOS/Fiscal Year Group must be shortage as listed in DA Circular 611-80.

- The soldier's primary or secondary MOSs cannot be MILPERCEN-controlled MOSs as outlined in Para 2-17e, AR 600-200.

- The soldier must be in grade E-5 or below.

- The soldier must be qualified for the award of MOS in accordance with AR 611-201.

- The soldier must be within the reenlistment window.

If you meet these qualifications and are interested in reclassification into your secondary MOS, see your Reenlistment NCO.

Boucher, Carstarphen honored

501st MI GP., KOREA—Sp4 Joanne M. Boucher, 146th MI Bn. (AE) (Prov), was selected 501st MI Gp. Soldier of the Quarter (fourth quarter).

Such awards are not new to Boucher, a 31S Field General COMSEC Repairer. Previously, she was named Distinguished Graduate of the November 14 Primary Leadership Course at Camp Jackson, Korea, from which 121 persons graduated.

A resident of New York, the 20-year-old Boucher joined the

Units

Army in November 1978. She attended basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C., and AIT at Fort Gordon, Ga.

Interested in raquetball, soccer, chess, dancing and photography, Boucher hopes to attend Aviation Warrant Officer training.

Sgt. Johnell Carstarphen, also of the 146th MI Bn., has been selected 501st MI Gp. NCO of the Quarter (fourth quarter). The 71E telecommunications specialist and NCOIC of the 146th's Communication Center, is aiming for selection as Eighth U.S. Army NCO of the Quarter. Eventually, he hopes to gain the rank of warrant officer.

Carstarphen joined the Army in October 1974 and attended basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C. He was an honor graduate from AIT at Fort Gordon, Ga.

A native of Alabama, Carstarphen's hobbies include drawing, oil painting and basketball.



Lt. Gen. Rolya departs for NATO post

Lt. Gen. William I. Rolya, INSCOM's commander, was named Deputy Director General, NATO Integrated Communications System Management Agency. He was concurrently nominated by the President on Feb. 25 for appointment to the rank of lieutenant general. He was promoted March 20 during a ceremony at INSCOM headquarters in Arlington Hall Station, and departed for Brussels on March 21.



Clockwise from left: Lt. Gen. Rolya receives third star from Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., Army Vice Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Rolya; March 20 promotion ceremony; Gen. Vessey presents flag to Lt. Gen. Rolya; Gen. Vessey during promotion reception; Lt. Gen. Rolya at reception.



Seen at the reception



By Specialists Ferrier and Briggs

From top left clockwise: Maj. Gen. E. R. Thompson, Mrs. Freeze (back), Mrs. Thompson and Maj. Gen. J. E. Freeze; Col. F. X. Toomey and Mrs. Janie Mitchum; Col (Ret.) John Carr and Mrs. Liz Taylor with Lt. Gen. Rolya.

Misawa nominated for Travis Trophy

by Mary R. Ker

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MISAWA, JAPAN

Congratulations to U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, this year's INSCOM nominee in the Travis Trophy competition. The nomination recognized the field station as an important link in the world-wide communication network. The accomplishments of the field station will now be pitted against representatives of other military services, and the winner will be announced in November.

Lt. Col. Ralph P. Stevens commanded Field Station Misawa from November 1978 until last November. Lt. Col. Gloria Redman assumed command at that time. Stevens, a native of New Hampshire, was commissioned upon graduation from Infantry Officers Candidate School in December 1959 and was integrated into the Military Intelligence Branch of the Regular Army. He is a qualified parachutist and special forces officer. His service education includes the Military Intelligence Officers Advanced Course, the FBI National Academy and the U.S. Air Force Air Command and Staff College. He earned a baccalaureate degree in education from the University of Nebraska at Omaha and a master's degree in public administration from Auburn University, Ala. He currently serves on the Department of the Army staff awaiting assignment to the National War College in August.

Maj. Cyrus B. Hall, Field Station Misawa's executive and operations officer, assumed his duties there in July 1979. He received an ROTC commission upon graduating from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy. In 1972, Hall earned a master's degree in numerical science from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He

was an honor graduate of the Infantry Officers Basic Course at Fort Benning in 1968 and the Distinguished Graduate of the Military Intelligence Officers Advanced Course, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in March 1974.

Field Station Misawa, was activated in 1970 following the closing of Field Station Chitose in Hokkaido.

It provides secure communications, rapid radio relay and transmission security services. It also conducts research into electronic phenomena and is collocated with the host USAF 6920th Electronic Security Group and the Naval Security Group Activity.

Originally designated in 1970 the Misawa Army Unit, it was subordinated in 1971 to the U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station Hakata headquartered at Brady Air Station on the island of Kyushu.

The Misawa Army Unit became a major component of the Army Security Agency in 1972 and was redesignated Field Station Misawa. Under INSCOM, the unit became the U.S. Army Field Station Misawa in 1977. It was subordinated to the 500th Military Intelligence Group, headquartered at Camp Zama, Japan, in October 1979.

The following pages are dedicated to Field Station Misawa to honor its selection as the Army's 1980 nominee for the prestigious Travis Trophy. We invite our readers to extract the pages for permanent reference and possible reprinting for friends who may be planning a tour at Field Station Misawa.



There's something for everyone at Misawa

The Japanese-American Friendship Club is the newest and fastest-growing organization on Misawa Air Base. The objectives of the JAFC are to provide an organization for Japan Air Self Defense Forces and U.S. Forces Japan people assigned at Misawa AB to enhance intercultural programs and to establish and improve relationships between the Japanese and American communities. The club has more than 150 members; about half Japanese and half Americans.

Club activities include picnics, disco dances, local hikes and beach parties, among other things.

Membership involves a small initial cost and no monthly dues. Contact TSgt. Glen Bailey, Ext. 5940 for more information.

MISAWA TAPE CLUB

While you are in Japan you will most likely purchase a good stereo system and will naturally

want your favorite sounds coming from it. The Misawa Tape Club offers all types of music: country, rock, pop, disco and classical which you may record on our equipment for a very small fee if you join our club. Or, if you decide not to join, we will record your selections at a slightly higher rate. Located just above the Credit Union in building 1026, we offer the best in sounds for the best cost. Call Ext. 5563 for more information.

BOY SCOUTING

Scouting at Misawa AB is active. The scouting units at Misawa are part of the Japan District Far East Council, Boy Scouts of America. There are two Cub Packs, two Scout Troops and one Explorer Post.

Cub Pack 12 meets on the last Friday of each month. Pack 18 meets the last Thursday of each month. Both packs hold their pack meetings at the Solars Elementary School.

Troop 12 meets every Monday evening and Troop 14 meets every Wednesday evening at the Misawa Boy Scout Hut. Explorer Post 100 is sponsored by the Base Security Police and meets every Wednesday at the Security Police building. A boy's interests in scouting can be provided through the active scouting units at Misawa AB.

DIVERS CLUB

It is difficult for the nondiver to perceive the underwater world. It seems mysterious and somewhat hostile. However, these other three-quarters of our planet, where fantastic beauty awaits and an infinite variety of interesting life abounds, can be safely explored with proper training.

The Misawa Dive Association offers to the qualified diver and the nondiver an opportunity to learn and experience the excitement of scuba diving in the waters of Northern Honshu, Ja-



USAF photo

pan. This may just be the activity you are looking for to round out your tour at Misawa. The Misawa Dive Association welcomes your participation.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB

The Misawa Dusters Motorcycle Club is the center for the two-wheel enthusiast at Misawa. Whether a big bike road rider touring Japan or "do it in the dirt" all-out motorcrossover, the Dusters' clubhouse provides facilities for the biker.

The Dusters aid the base security police by conducting motorcycle testing, both written and proficiency, to cyclists on the base.

The club, located in the 1200 area between the main base and

the "Hill," offers a meeting place (building 1207), complete workshop facilities, bike storage shed and a motorcross practice track for its members. Club activities include organized road trips, road rallies observed trials and, occasionally, motorcross events.

TORII TWIRLERS

Yes, there is square dancing in northern Japan. The Torii Twirlers Square Dance Club welcomes everyone, whether experienced dancers or beginners, to come and dance or just sit and watch.

There are many Japanese square dancers in this area dancing with the Torii Twirlers. This is a good way to meet them on common grounds and to have fun square dancing.

For those wishing to learn, beginning classes start twice a year. The Torii Twirlers meet every Saturday in building 315 at 8 p.m. A club representative can be reached through Morale, Welfare and Recreation, Ext. 6171.

AUTO SPORTS CLUB

Do you share in the great American love affair with cars and speed? Well, at Misawa AB there is a club dedicated to safe and enjoyable motoring. It conducts dirt trials and fun road rallies throughout the year. Future plans include starting fun gymkhanas and, hopefully, club-sponsored drag racing. All active duty military individuals are eligible for membership. Dependents, civilians and local citizens may become associate members.

ROD AND GUN CLUB

If you are a sportsman we can give you two hints: one, bring your fishing gear; and two, bring your shotgun. Northern Japan abounds with great fishing places, and our club serves as a starting point for great hunting experiences. We have both Trap and Skeet ranges at the clubhouse (located in the 1200 area near the "Dusters"), and engage in both intramural and international competition shooting. For more information contact the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Office at Ext. 6171.

Continued



V.F.W.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9681 is located in Misawa City (just outside the main gate of Misawa AB). The membership of the VFW is made up of men who have served their country honorably in overseas engagements for which a campaign badge or medal has been authorized by the U.S. government.

Recent activities include the Toys for Tots Program, which is a joint program of the Post and the 6920th Electronic Security Group, that donated more than 4,000 toys to approximately 1,300 children in child care centers in Misawa City. The post safety program recently donated lite-a-bike kits for approximately 4,400 bicycles. These kits and demonstrations were provided to local schools, local safety officials and Japan Air Self Defense Force representatives. For more information stop by the Post home or call 9-3-7275.

WATER WALKERS

The Water Walkers Ski Club sponsors international (limited) competition on the base lake throughout the summer. Located on the base beach next to the Yacht Club, we have access to several power boats but a very limited amount of water skis, so please bring your own. Presently we have approximately 30 members on base.

TOPS CLUB

TOPS Club, Inc. is the oldest and largest of the non-profit weight control organizations. TOPS stands for Take Off Pounds Sensibly. It is a self-help organization patterned after Alcoholics Anonymous.

There are two chartered TOPS chapters at Misawa AB. (Reprinted by permission from Misawa Base Guide)

Small is better in Japan

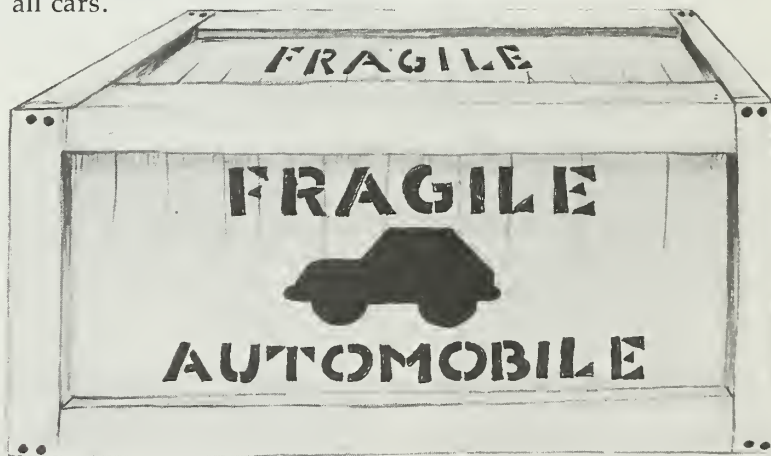
Automobiles manufactured after March 31, 1976 will not be shipped to Japan at government expense. Automobiles manufactured after the above date face a conversion cost of up to \$3,000 to bring the vehicle up to Japanese auto pollution standards. The decision to ship an earlier-manufactured auto is up to you. However, on Japan's narrow, twisting and sometimes overcrowded roads, a small compact car is more suitable than a full-size American vehicle. Remember, also, that in Japan you drive on the left side of the road.

Most American cars do not hold up well under the weather and road conditions. Also, parts are very hard to obtain. The inspection, maintenance and insurance are greater on these cars. If you plan to ship an American car, it is recommended that you ship a small compact, four- or six-cylinder vehicle. Also, unleaded gas does not exist in Japan. Most assigned military people own a small Japanese vehicle which can be purchased locally. A used vehicle may cost \$300-\$500, depending on size, inspection standards and age.

If you decide to ship your car, the normal delivery time from a U.S. port to the Port of Hachinohe, Japan (45 minutes from Misawa) is approximately two months. It could take up to four months from a U.S. east coast port. Upon arrival of your auto, you will be notified when and where to pick it up.

During winter seasons, you can expect snow for approximately four months. Winter driving on or off base by regulation requires four snow tires or chains on the drive wheels with snow tires on the other. Snow tires can be purchased through the Base Exchange Service Center.

If you are shipping your auto, you might want to ensure that snow tires come with it or with your personal property shipment. Seat belts are required in front and rear seats in all cars.





Japan Air Lines photo

Buddhist monks leave their temple to seek donations from townspeople.

Misawa's history colorful

by Capt. Thomas L. Hall

The history of Misawa Air Base and the community is rich in its diversity and reflects the dynamic growth of Japan herself. The written sources of this history are just as diverse, and all are colorful. What follows is a brief outline compiled from Masayuki Fukushi, a petty officer second class in the Imperial Naval Air Force stationed at Misawa during World War II, and Takeshi Sakuma, former commander-in-charge of delivery of properties to United States troops. Other information was compiled by the Public Affairs Community Relations Office.

The facts are not indisputable. Any writer condensing

three histories of the same period will attest to his own vulnerability to errors.

But it all began 8,000 years ago

Archaeological specimens imply that the area around Misawa City was populated about 8,000 years ago, possibly by the Ainu ancestors of the tribe now found in Hokkaido.

Clan history of the area dates back to the control of the Abe family, but actual recorded development appears to trace from the Nambu Clan of Morioka.

For an undetermined period, the Nambu Clan delegated governing of the Misawa area to a family named Shimoda. After determining the land was un-

suitable for extensive cultivation, the Shimoda relinquished control in 1369.

The Nambu Clan established nine horse farms in this area about 1371. The climate and vegetation of Misawa were found to be ideal for horse breeding, and eventually there

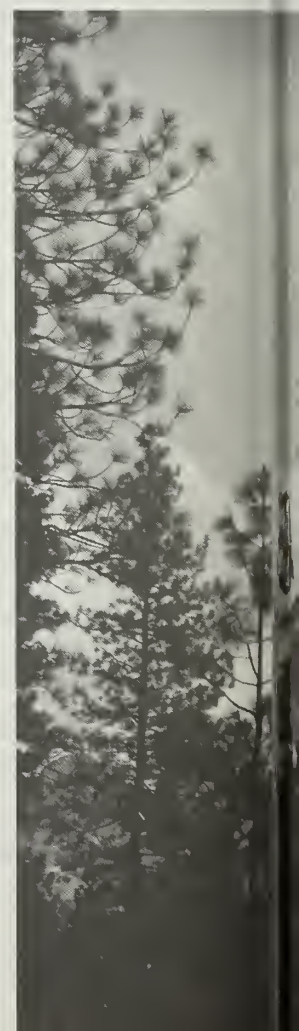
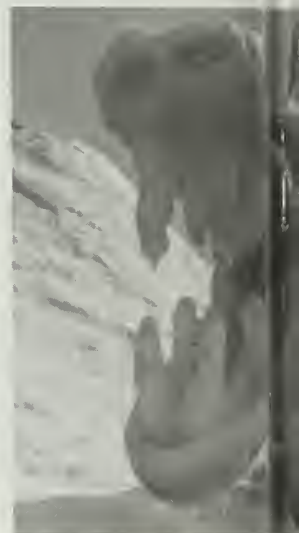


were about 700 private horse farms in the area. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 10,000 horses were bred annually between April and October.

See page 21



Japan Air Lines photo



Clockwise from above: Geishas greet each other at the entrance of their geisha house; ice sculptures come in all shapes and sizes during popular ice festivals throughout northern Japan; beautiful mountain scenery surrounds Misawa Air Base.



ENJOY JAPAN!

Japan, which is composed of more than 150 islands, has five main islands: Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa. Misawa is located on the largest of these islands, Honshu, in the extreme northeast.

Although the land mass is small, the territorial boundaries encompass a fairly large area. If laid along the eastern seaboard of the U.S., Japan would stretch

from upper New York state down into Florida. Japan's population is better than one half that of the U.S. on a land mass smaller than the state of California. Misawa has fairly easy access to favorite vacation areas in the Far East. Usually travel to such places as Taiwan, Korea and Okinawa only takes one or two days, depending on connecting flight schedules. Japan is a beautiful country to be enjoyed while at Misawa.





Miss Chie Okayama plays the koto, a zither-like instrument.

By PH3 Gerald A. Taylor, USN

Americans assigned to Misawa can visit historical areas of Northern Honshu which boast fifteenth-century castles, temples and gardens. Many festivals are held annually in the

Northern Honshu has a seasonal climate. Each of the four seasons offers something different for the avid sightseer and photographer. Aside from the historical areas, northern Japan boasts some of the most interesting natural wonders of this country. Hot springs abound and are the source of many hot baths.

Lake Towada, southwest of the city, is 28 miles in circumference and was created from several volcanoes. This area alone offers many seasonal treats. During fall, the contrast of the foliage with the blue water is breathtaking.

During the winter, Misawans can try their hand at snow sports as the area has many ski resorts.

The climate of Misawa is quite similar to the northeastern coast of Maine, with four seasonal changes.

Summer temperatures are pleasant, with an average of four days per year with 90 degree maximum temperatures. Fog occurs frequently during the early

morning hours from May to August.

Winter snowfall averages 117 inches per year, with nearly all of that falling between mid-November and early April. Often, strong winter winds of 20 to 25 knots bring the wind chill index down to -5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Monthly precipitation generally ranges from three to four inches throughout most of the year. The average increases to six inches in September, and this increase is related to the tropical storm activity—or typhoons—that affect the area most frequently in September. Thunderstorm activity is observed on an average of only seven days of the year.

Misawa AB spans more than 3,900 acres on the main base, with another 15 acres in outlying navairds and railroad sites. Under the Status of Forces Agreement and the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the U.S. is authorized to occupy this land.

One 10,000-foot runway fulfills the requirements of the Navy's P-3C "Orion Update II" surveillance aircraft, as well as the Japan Air Self-Defense Force's F-1 fighters assigned to Misawa. The assigned population totals about 1,500 Air Force, 1,200 Navy and Marines, 150 Army and 2,300 JASDF. There are also about 100 U.S. civilians and 790 local Japanese citizens employed on the base.

The Exchange outlets, post office, theater, hospital and dental clinic are all centrally located and within easy walking distance of each other. In addition, the commissary, personnel office and other facilities are but a short ride away on the base's regularly-scheduled bus line.

The main cities surrounding the area are Hachinohe to the south, Towada to the southwest and Aomori to the northwest. Travel can be made to these locations by either train, bus or car. (Reprinted by permission from Misawa Base Guide.)



surrounding cities which have histories that date back to the earliest days of the Japanese culture.

Although the language is different, few people who have the spirit of adventure find it difficult to get around. Many group trips are scheduled through the Travel Information Center located in the Recreation Center. Trips are scheduled for each major festival held throughout the year. Many shopping trips are also planned for base people.

For those who wish to trudge out on their own and "discover" the area, maps are made available and one can get needed information on just about anything at the Travel Information Center.



By Sgt. Bob Bassett, USAF

Learning to use hashi—chopsticks—can be a challenge to Westerners.

New ways challenge Americans

by TSgt (USAF) Charles Howlett

Culture differences: signs you cannot read, words you do not understand, new ways of doing the most basic tasks. Everyone experiences the change, and anyone can learn to enjoy it. Clearing up some of the more significant misunderstandings concerning things Japanese can help prepare you and your family for the change.

The Japanese eat raw fish, seaweed, squid, rice dishes and soups. This food may sound different, but there are some good reasons for these items being on the Japanese menu.

Surrounded by the sea, it is natural that the Japanese would come to rely upon it for subsistence. There is a limited land area where agricultural products may be grown, and livestock is extremely expensive to support. Pork, beef and lamb, mainstays of the Western diet, are not common here.

In the area around Misawa AB and in Tokyo, as well as other places frequented by tourists, you will find most menus written in English, the second language of Japan. Tokugawa-san never got as angry with foreigners as Montezuma did, so forget about revenge and drink the water. Restaurants are all reasonably clean; the host and hostess patient and helpful. They respect your patronage. Gratuities are not expected, so you should not tip.

Chop sticks, or hashi, have found their way into restaurants throughout the States and so it is rare to find an American who does not know what they are. Anyone at your restaurant will be happy to show you how to use them, but if you are shy (or uncoordinated) just ask for a fork (forku, dozo), and you will get one.

There is no more mixed bathing at most bath houses, or ofuros, in Japan. The ofuros in the local area are community oriented; a pleasant way to spend an evening. Enter the building and take off your shoes. Approach the desk and pay your 150 or 200 yen (approximately 75 cents) and enter the men's or women's side. Disrobe in the area provided, walk through the glass door to the washing area and grab an unoccupied stool and bucket. Sitting in front of the faucets, give yourself a good splash down. Scrub as necessary, rinse off with hot water, walk to the tub and slowly enter the water. Sit very still; your muscles will relax and your cares will slip away. Five minutes later towel off, dress and rejoin your spouse or companion, who has done the same on his or her side of the ofuro, and be at peace with the world.

It is important to introduce the newcomer to the Marti-san. He or she is a police officer, a figure of respect.



The law in Japan is based on the Napoleonic Code (during the Meiji Restoration it was considered the best in the world), and as long as the law is obeyed, the system is great.

Dealing very harshly with crime and criminals has resulted in a safe and secure environment. (Reprinted by permission from Misawa Base Guide)





Hokkaido or bust —by motorbike

So what's new about a cross-country motorcycle trip? You say it's done all the time. Well, so it is, but with only road signs in Kanji to guide you? Try it sometime; you might like it. Maj. Roger Hollins and his son did.

The five-day trip (from Camp Zama to Hokkaido) "was a delightful experience," the 500th Military Intelligence Group officer reported.

There are two general types of INSCOMers stationed in Japan: those who can "get by" speaking basic Japanese, and those who can't. Hollins fits the latter category.

He and his son, armed only

with a Berlitz dictionary, index cards illustrating in Kanji the names of the main cities they were to pass through, a couple of maps and 50,000 yen (\$250)—plus much courage and ingenuity—bravely departed Camp Zama on a bright and clear Saturday morning. The 500-kilometer motorcycle journey to Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, is the equivalent distance between Wilmington, N.C., and Boston.

Travelling north from Ueno on Route 4 through Tabata, Akabane, Kawaguchi, Urawa and Omiya, bumper-to-bumper and stop-light-to-stoplight traffic greeted the travellers. Some 60 kilometers from Ueno, they observed that rice paddies and corn fields now dominated the landscape, instead of factories and crowded cities. They also soon learned that the rural Japanese are different from urban Japanese encountered on trains and in restaurants and coffee shops in Tokyo. The chihojin (countrymen) are friendlier than their city cousins, possibly because the pace of life is slower in the countryside. However, chihojin know less English, Hollins discovered, and it became more difficult for him to

speak with the Japanese as they moved north and out of the metropolitan areas.

Beyond Oyama, traffic thinned and at long last the "white knuckle" stage of their driving was over. Near Utsunomiya, apple trees appeared on which individual apples were wrapped in small paper bags to protect them from insects and birds, and to keep them from falling from the trees.

Straw houses with tile roofs and concrete houses with thatched roofs dominate the landscape in Tohoku in northern Honshu, Japan's main island. Numerous rivers and streams crisscross the countryside and are a beautiful sight, especially to the Hollinses who live in a densely-populated area near Tokyo.

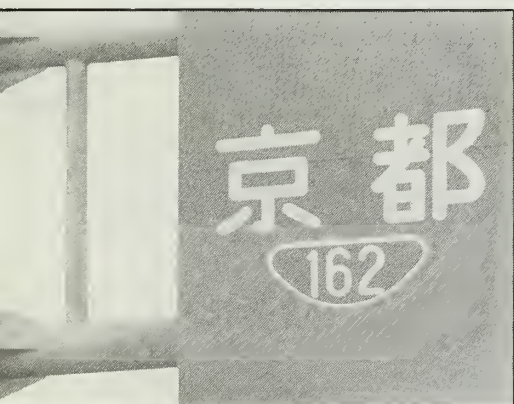
Upon reaching Aomori, the northernmost point on Honshu, they boarded a ferry for a seven-hour trip to the island of Hokkaido. Fare for the two adults and their motorcycle was 8,600 yen (\$43) which they considered very reasonable in these days of high-cost travel.

The ferry arrived in the town of Muroran, and the two continued their motorcycling on Route 36 for several hours until Sapporo, the capital of Hokkaido, appeared majestically before them. This city hosted the 1972 Winter Olympics and is famous for its annual spectacular Ice Festival.

Hollins also learned of the ancient inhabitants of Hokkaido, the Ainu, who worshipped the bear. Respect for the bear is still very much in evidence in Hokkaido. Road signs, restaurant names, statues and other reminders of this totem are seen everywhere.

You may have been Volksmarching in Germany, or have tramped through the jungles of Panama, but in Japan the way to go is on two wheels. Ask Hollins.

—Story from material submitted by SSgt. John S. MacCord



Roadsign in Kanji



From page 15

The Clan's horse farms continued to support the area until the era of the Meiji revolution. In 1869-70 the Nambu Clan was abolished, and the prefecture was established under the governing hand of the Shichinohe feudal lord.

Farming was encouraged with the development of irrigation. A Mr. Nitobe, who cultivated Towada City by digging a canal from Lake Towada, irrigated this area with water from the rivers between Lake Ogawara and the Pacific Ocean.

Ainu people, who fled into this area, had a great deal of influence on its "westernization." They imported foreign tools and opened a temple school with two Englishmen as teachers in 1872. A plow was imported from London along with other western items, such as kerosene lamps, in 1873.

Misawa Hamlet was established under the jurisdiction of Momoishi Village in 1872. It became an independent village in 1879.

During the Meiji Restoration a national horse farm was estab-

lished. It was in the area of the present Misawa Air Base and was eventually used as a cavalry training center for the Imperial Army.

As late as 1930, at the onset of the Sino-Japanese War, the Emperor's cavalry was stationed here prior to transfer to China.

Air defense facilities, attack warning systems and air raid shelters were not constructed because the Japanese were confident of victory.

Not until 1944 and the fall of Saipan were major foxholes and aircraft embankments put under construction.

Training and testing continued at Misawa, and many improvements to the Zero and Raider fighters evolved at the base.

In August 1944, as the Pacific War entered its final stage, the 724th Air Force was established on the west side of the base. Many Korean laborers were confined to hard labor in that area constructing facilities under severe winter conditions for the "Kamikaze" Special Attack Force. Those actually engaged in

the speedy construction recall those days as a picture of a regular "hell on earth." Many died every day from the cold and exhaustion.

After the war, the Korean laborers were taken to Ominato to board a ship returning them home. The ship contacted a mine entering Maizuru harbor and most on board perished.

The 724th Air Force, a special classified unit with 1,000 junior students assigned, flew every day in the skies over Misawa in gliders to develop their air sense. The first unit of 50 pilots moved out to Hakata in Kyushu to man "Kamikaze" planes. Half of them died in action.

Another classified unit, the "Tsurugi" corps, had as their mission attacking American B-29 bases. Three hundred Marines and 100 pilots conducted intensive training at Misawa using wooden B-29 models placed in nearby forest belts. Their plan was to follow the "Super-fortresses" on their way home, land on their airfield after dark, and destroy them.

The first air alert sounded July 10, 1945, but no raids occurred until July 14 at 5:30 a.m. Twelve U.S. Navy Grumman aircraft attacked Misawa Air Base. Navy fighters and B-29s continued their attacks through August 9. The Emperor announced the surrender August 15.

During the period of the early arrival of American forces following the end of the war, the village had a total population of 1,200 people.

Today, Misawa City has an estimated population of more than 40,000. It is a growing and vibrant city. (Reprinted by permission from Misawa Base Guide)





Japan Air Lines photo

Lt. Col. Redman new FS Misawa commander

Lieutenant Colonel Gloria D. Redman assumed command of Field Station Misawa last November. Her previous assignment was military assistant to Secretary of the Army Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., during which time she administered the civilian aides program.

Born in Omaha, Neb., Redman later moved to Los Angeles where she earned a bachelor of arts degree from Pepperdine University in 1962. A master's degree in political science was earned at the University of North Carolina in 1972.

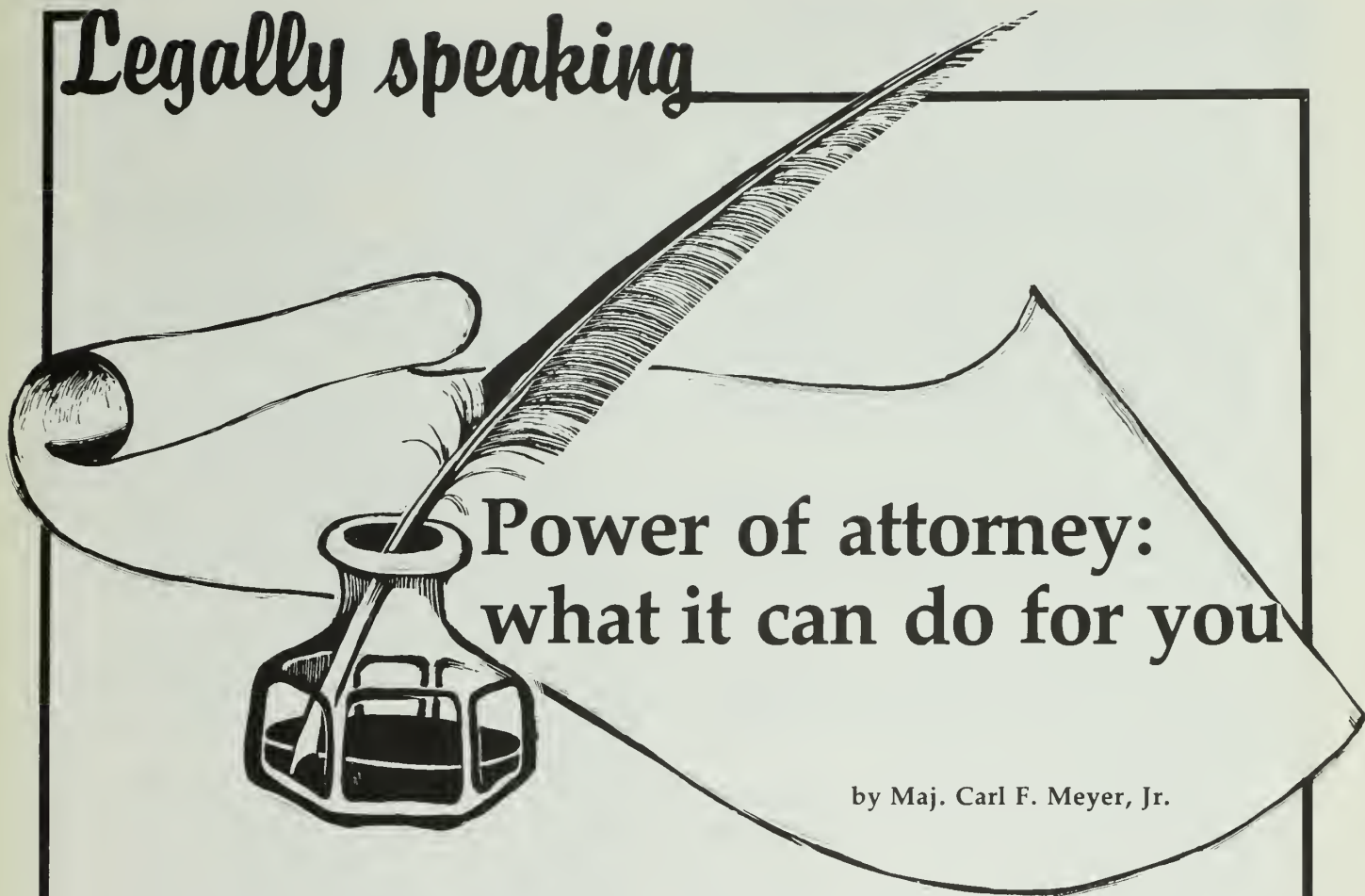
Redman's military education includes Womens Army Corps Officers Basic and Advanced Courses; Command and General Staff College; nuclear, biological and chemical training; and the National Security Management Course, National Defense University.

Her key assignments also include executive officer, then commander of the WAC Detachment, Electronic Support Command at Fort Monmouth, N.J.; member of the staff and faculty, Psychological Operations Department, John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, N.C.; and member of the staff and faculty, WAC School, Fort McClellan, Ala. She also served from 1975 through 1977 as a military intelligence officer with the Intelligence Threat Analysis Center, Arlington Hall, Va.

Redman's military decorations include the Legion of Merit, Joint Services Commendation Medal and the Army Commendation Medal with oakleaf cluster. She also wears the General Staff Identification Badge.



Legally speaking



Power of attorney: what it can do for you

by Maj. Carl F. Meyer, Jr.

Suppose you, as a member of INSCOM, assigned to Arlington Hall Station, receive orders transferring you to Field Station Augsburg on short notice. You want to accept the assignment, but it requires you to leave before it would be possible for you to sell your house, ship your household goods to Germany and sell your car. You have a friend who is willing to help you, but no one will deal with him because he does not hold title to your house or car and is not the owner of your personal possessions. You arrive in Germany to find your friend has not been able to accomplish what you wanted him to do. What can you do?

A power of attorney is a written authorization from you to another person which allows that person to act for you in business or private actions. The power of attorney authorizes a person named to act as an "agent" or legally speaking, an "attorney-in-fact." Usually, it is used when a servicemember is transferred and there is not enough time to complete the sale of an automobile or home.

Someone must act in the transferred member's behalf. Often military personnel use powers of attorney to authorize spouses to act for them during short tours.

In the case of a property sale, for instance, the document will allow your attorney-in-fact to act for you in transferring the title, collecting monies and depositing them to the grantor's account.

A power of attorney can be very simple, like a letter to your banker authorizing a friend to withdraw monies and pay notes from your account. Many financial institutions provide basic blank forms for this purpose so that you may authorize a friend to make necessary payments while you are away from home on vacation. More often, the power of attorney is, and should be, a detailed sheaf of documents which state each and every power the attorney-in-fact is to perform. A power of attorney is usually drawn in a "general" or "limited" form.

A limited power of attorney may give another person the power to do a specific task

for you. For instance, if a friend looks after your children when you are away, you may give the power to "authorize any and all medical and hospital care and treatments, including major surgery, deemed necessary by a duly-licensed staff physician at any military and/or civilian hospital for the health and well-being of my child or children as named. . ."

A general power of attorney, on the other hand, gives your attorney-in-fact those general powers you would have if you were to act in your own behalf. Some of the powers you can give in a general power of attorney are:

- The sale or purchase of property—to sell or otherwise dispose of any real estate, stocks, bonds or other securities you own in any manner you desire or to buy such property.

- The collection of debts owed to you—to collect or otherwise recover any money, rents, profits or property owed you or due you in the future.

- The signing of your name—to sign your name to the checks, stocks, government vouchers or contracts.

- The deposit or withdrawal of money—to deposit funds in your or your attorney-in-fact's account and to borrow money in your name.

- The preparation of tax returns—to prepare and sign your federal, state and local tax returns and file all claims regarding your tax situation.

- The shipment of automobiles and personal property—to take control of your automobile and personal property and sign all documentation for the purpose of shipment to you at your new duty station.

A power of attorney can be effective for a limited or indefinite period of time. It can be revoked at any time by notifying your attorney-in-fact and everyone with whom he has been dealing. Without notification, you may be liable for your attorney-in-fact's actions.

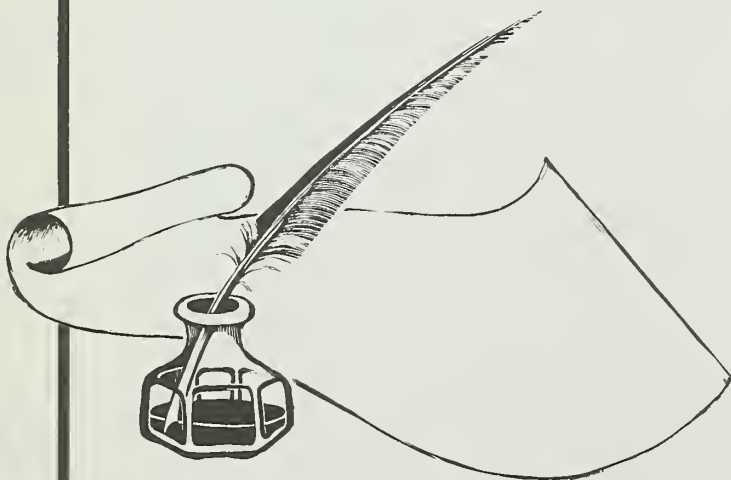
In the case of a general power of attorney, or when a power of attorney has been exercised over some period of time, the revocation should be prepared in writing by an attorney and recorded in the county in which transactions have been made in order to give constructive notice to all that have done business with your attorney-in-fact.

The power of attorney ceases automatically at the death of the grantor. This means that even though a general power of attorney has been given to your spouse, it cannot be used as a substitute for your will.

Naturally, there are risks in granting a power of attorney to another person. The terms may be too general, too specific, or the wrong person may be appointed to accomplish the task. The attorney-in-fact could fail to act, forget to pay the necessary bills or even steal the assets with which he or she is entrusted. It is important to be prudent about the appointment. It is equally important for you to use a legal assistance officer, or other attorney, in drawing the document to the specific needs of the situation at hand.

To accept the role of being an attorney-in-fact for another person is a serious responsibility and should require some thought. An attorney-in-fact does have a legal duty to act in the best interests of the grantor of the power, and can be sued for any real or imagined breach of trust. Before accepting such a responsibility, you should be sure that the duties to be performed are clearly spelled out in writing to avoid misunderstandings that could result in torn friendships or legal problems.

The power of attorney can be a useful tool and an important document in the management of your affairs. It should be used sparingly and wisely. Your legal assistance officer is ready and willing to prepare this document so that it will accomplish your specific needs.



Vanguard

Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia

The Department of the Army announced its decision to close Vint Hill Farms Station recently, earmarking INSCOM to be consolidated at Fort Meade, Md.

According to the December 2 announcement, other activities to be moved from the Farm include the U.S. Army Electronic Materiel Readiness Activity (EMRA), to be relocated to Fort Monmouth, N.J., and Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.; the Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) to the Harry Diamond Laboratories at Woodbridge, Va.; and Company B, 303rd Military Intelligence Battalion to Fort Hood, Texas.

Although the move is anticipated to save the Army \$7.1 million annually, sources say the move itself will cost about \$27.2 million. Since this money hasn't been appropriated by Congress yet, post commander Col. John P. Brown said, "It's too early to be upset or concerned. There's no need to go out and sell your home."

The move, which is scheduled to be accomplished over the next five years as necessary construction is completed, will probably be reconsidered by the new Reagan administration.

"My bosses tell me we are closing down," Brown said, "but with a new administration coming in, this could alter things. We just have to wait and see," he added.

The realignment will elimi-

nate approximately 214 military and 54 civilian slots.

"Any servicemembers here now or incoming in the near future shouldn't be affected," Brown commented, pointing out that not until the Farm comes within 18 months of actual closure will garrison personnel requisitions be stopped.

As far as the phasedown itself, Brown explained that these decisions will be made by the major commands that govern EMRA, SWL and Co. B, not by INSCOM Headquarters. As the funds become available to facilitate the moves, and as needed construction is completed, these units will move.

It is understood that EMRA will have an 18-month period to make its move after the budgeting has been accomplished. SWL, at the present time, has no money in the 1981 FY budget to facilitate such a move, Brown understands.

The new civilian contracting of the Directorate of Facility Engineers will not be affected by this decision, according to Brown, who commented that the new contract is for a three-year period. After that time, the need for a new contract will be evaluated.

During the phasedown, the budget will undoubtedly be cut, Brown said, as the work force draws down.

Brown understands that no DoD activity will take over the post after closure. Inquiries have been made by the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Coast Guard (Department of Transportation), the National Archives and the Environmental Protection Agency regarding future use of the facil-

ities at Vint Hill. To date, no decisions have been made in this area.

Fauquier County relies heavily upon Vint Hill Farms for its support. An estimated quarter of Fauquier County's economy flows from Vint Hill. A heavily Republican area, Fauquier County is expected to receive Reagan support to keep Vint Hill open, according to the office of Rep. J. Kenneth Robinson (R-Va.). That office is "optimistic" that Reagan will reverse the decision to close the Farm.

"If I get any information concerning closure, I'll put it out as soon as possible," Brown promised. "I want to keep everyone informed. No one will be kept in the dark."

"This could affect every man, woman and child living and working at Vint Hill, and I want to be sure they all know how the closure issue unfolds," Brown concluded.

—SSgt. Stephen E. Sotcan

scrambler

66th MI Group, Munich, Germany

The last few months have been very busy for Sp4 Mike Sands, an 05G (Signal Security Specialist) who is stationed with Det P, 201st ASA Co., 502nd I&S Bn., 66th MI Gp., in Vicenza, Italy.

Besides working in the 201st, Sands has been on the Southern European Task Force (SETAF) Honor Guard for Retreat and Doorway Honors ceremonies, and he

has just returned from competition for the 502nd's Soldier of the Year.

On a recent Doorway Honors ceremony, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, Commander, INSCOM, was welcomed to SETAF by Mike and an honor guard of SETAF and Italian Carabinieri soldiers.

"I was proud representing INSCOM in the Honor Guard, especially since it was my commander," said Sands. "General Rolya was the first general to stop and thank the honor guard; other soldiers in the guard were really impressed with that."

Sands is from Englewood, Colo., and joined the Army in August 1978. He took basic training at Fort Dix, N.J., and AIT at Fort Devens, Mass., where he was the Honor Graduate. Sands is no stranger to the military. His father is a first sergeant in a medical unit with the Army Reserve in Colorado.

Sands recently returned from Augsburg where he competed for the 502nd Soldier of the Year honors. He was chosen as the 201st Soldier of the Quarter (first quarter) and then the 502nd Soldier of the Quarter (first quarter). Although he didn't win this time, he said, "It was a good experience. I'd like to try again." Asked what he'd do differently, Sands replied, "I'd study a lot more, especially on military programs. That was one of the toughest areas on the board."

Sands will have a chance to study some more real soon. This month he'll be boarded for E-5 in Augsburg. His overall view of the Army is "it gives everybody a chance to prove themselves and take on responsibilities, as well as continuing to achieve their own personal goals."

With all of his time taken up preparing for his board, it seems hard to believe that he

still finds time to take classes toward his AA degree from the University of Maryland, as well as participating in flag football with the SETAF team that won this year's USAMACAV championship.

Sands' other hobbies include photography, traveling, skiing and soccer. He also placed first in this year's 10,000-meter "Scanlon Challenge" race, held by Detachment D in Vicenza, with near world-class time of 41 minutes.

—Sp4 Robert A. Wood

THE TORII TYPHOON

U. S. Army Field Station, Okinawa, Japan

No matter where you are, no matter who you are, no matter what type of job you have, you're always going to complain about the faults you're living with and the type of work you're doing. Barracks on Torii Station number among the best living conditions and the best annuities, i.e., game rooms, TV rooms, laundry rooms, snack rooms, etc., that you'll find in any branch of the service.

Here in a strategic environment, you go to work eight hours a day, six days at a time and that's about it, along with an occasional inspection and the monthly CIs which have their purpose, the purpose being, because of the enormity of a single company, it is nearly impossible to inform all the troops of policies, happenings, etc., through the chain of command. At Torii, a lot is taken for granted; therefore, the author will elaborate, for the most part, on the living conditions of a tactical unit.

With the exception of weekends, and even that isn't consistent, wake-up is at 4:30 a.m. or maybe 5 or 6 a.m., depending on the unit you're assigned to. To start the day off, there's a muster formation where PT takes place. You have to be in combat shape if your unit is suddenly deployed. After PT, it's shower and breakfast. Then another formation at about 8 a.m., where information is passed on to the troops. After that you report to your duty section, work most of the morning in whatever MOS you hold, then break for lunch. After lunch it's another formation, then back to work again. The day usually finishes between 4 and 5 p.m. and then you have still another formation. After dinner, if you're fortunate enough not to have CQ, CQ Runner, or some other type of detail, you're free for the night.

Depending on where you are, the living conditions vary from modern barracks to quonset huts. Some are open-bay types where 20 to 30 people are playing different types of music all at once. The latrine is usually a community latrine with six or eight shower faucets, and the toilets are lined up in a row with no partitions. A normal size tactical company has maybe one game room with a pool table and TV.

Those are the only bennies when you're not in the field. The length of time varies according to the exercise, and may last anywhere from three to four days to eight to 10 weeks. C-Rations get old fast.

Hygiene is perhaps the most difficult problem. There are no latrines in the field, and in most instances one must improvise. Then there are the climatic changes: rain, snow and freezing temperatures.

So, if you're one who com-

plaints or gripes about barracks life in a strategic situation, then maybe on your next assignment, request to go tactical.

To sum it up, human nature will never change and you'll never know how good you had it until you experience the other side of the coin.

—Sp4 Richard Rosner

scrambler

66th MI Group, Munich, Germany

So you just got promoted, and you're feeling really proud and can't wait to tell everybody about your recent accomplishment. You breathlessly wait for the next issue of the **Scrambler** so you can see your name in print under the promotions section. You're so proud that you mail a copy of it to all your family and friends so they'll know, too.

Well, how would you also like to see a story about your promotion in your local hometown newspaper? Just imagine the look of surprise on your friends' faces when they read about you in their newspaper.

All this and more is possible through the Army Hometown News Release Program. With a little help from your unit Public Affairs representative, your family and friends can read all about your accomplishments in the local newspaper.

Here's how it works: If you have done anything that's newsworthy, you may qualify for a Hometown News Release. Some newsworthy events include promotions, reenlistments, awards, participating in an FTX, graduating from a military or civil-

ian school, retiring, arriving at a new unit, getting an important new job or being named Soldier of the Month/Quarter/Year.

If you fit into any of these categories, all you have to do is go to your unit PAO and ask for a Hometown News Release (DA Form 1526 and DA Form 1526-R). The PAO will help you fill it out and then send it to the Army/Air Force Hometown News Center at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas.

The HTNC has a list of local newspapers throughout the United States and knows their needs and desires for soldier stories. The HTNC will develop a story from the release you filled out and then forward it to your local hometown newspaper. Soon afterwards, everyone back home will be able to read all about your recent accomplishments.

If you include a photograph with the Hometown News Release, you also have a chance of everyone back home seeing your smiling face in the newspaper. Photos should be black and white glossies (5" by 7" preferred) of you in uniform doing your job. The HTNC and most civilian newspapers prefer action shots rather than "mug" shots or "Grip 'n grins." Remember to include full identification of all persons in the photograph but no big group shots, please.

Besides the straight news already mentioned, the HTNC is also interested in feature stories about soldiers with unusual jobs, interesting hobbies, etc.

By the way, soldiers aren't the only ones who are lucky enough to take advantage of the Army Hometown News Release Program. Department of the Army civilians can use it, too. And, if your story is good enough, it can get on your local radio and television stations, as well.

If you think you qualify for a Hometown News Release, see your PAO as soon as possible.

—P.J. O'Connor



501st MI Group, Korea

"Role Model for Black Youth" is this year's theme for Black History Week.

Since the integration of the military in 1948 by President Harry S. Truman, the U.S. Army has made great progress in equal treatment for all its soldiers.

However, there are still personal and institutional racisms present within the Army.

As active duty personnel, we must look to ourselves to set a good example for our nation's youth.

In spite of the fact that the first action to bring about equal treatment of all soldiers came in 1948, Blacks have fought in all wars since the United States was founded.

Unlike earlier generations, today's Black youth can read with pride about their forefathers' wartime contributions.

But, there is still a struggle for equal rights for all men and women in uniform.

If we are to set a realistic model of equal opportunity for all, we must search our hearts to see if the policies and decisions we make are fair.

There is a large number of young, Black soldiers on active duty in the Army today. As they perform their duties, what will they learn from us?

—SFC Albert L. Baines

Things worth knowing about Privacy Act

Second of a series



What is meant by a Privacy Act Statement?

The law requires that when personal information is solicited from an individual, a Privacy Act Statement must be provided by the official soliciting the information.

What is the purpose of the Privacy Act Statement?

The purpose of the Privacy Act Statement is to allow the individual to know the effects, beneficial and adverse, if any, of not providing all or part of the information requested in order that he/she can make an informed decision as to whether to provide it.

What information must the Privacy Act Statement contain?

The Privacy Act Statement must contain the authority for collection, the principal purpose for which the information is to be used, the routine uses to be made of the information, whether furnishing the information is voluntary or mandatory and the effects on the individual of not providing all or part of the information requested.

Where is the Privacy Act Statement located?

The statement will appear on the front of the form when practical; otherwise, it will appear on

the reverse of the form, a tear-sheet attachment or as a separate notification accompanying the form. In certain situations (e.g., in a check-cashing facility), in the interest of efficiency and economy, the statement may appear as a public notice, sign or poster prominently displayed in the area where the information is collected.

May I obtain a copy of the Privacy Act Statement?

Yes, at the time of providing the information.

Is there any limit to the type of personal information the Army can collect and maintain on individuals, even though a Privacy Act Statement is given?

Yes. Only information that is relevant and necessary to carry out a mission or function authorized by law or Executive Order may be collected and maintained.

(Do you have a question regarding either the Privacy Act or the Freedom of Information Act? We will publish your questions and answers in future columns. Direct your questions to: Freedom of Information/Privacy Office, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, ATTN: IACSF-FI, Fort Meade, Md. 20755.)

Gen. Meyer kicks off AER fund drive

by Mary R. Ker

Priate John Jones joined the Army only a short while ago. He is married and has a child. When he finished Advanced Individual Training, he went home on leave to pick up his family, then headed for his duty station. When he arrived he discovered he didn't have enough money to pay for his apartment's security deposit along with the first month's rent, furniture and all other expenses. He was new to the area and frightened.

While the names are fictitious, the situation is common. The Jones in our story learned about Army Emergency Relief from his first sergeant, and AER came to the rescue.

Either loans or grants are provided soldiers by AER.

"While loans must be paid back by their recipients, grants do not need repaying," says Maj. Peter J. Cottrell, Arlington Hall Station director of personnel and community activities. Each soldier's situation is considered individually.

"AER is Army people helping Army people," Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer said in his recent message kicking off the 1981 campaign from March 1 through July 1.

"Traditionally, we have taken pride in caring for our own," Meyer's message continues. "AER allows us to maintain this tradition and to show our concern for the welfare of our soldiers and their families through the AER funds made available to local commanders to approve financial assistance for their soldiers in time of emergency need.

"AER assistance has increased significantly each year since 1976. In 1980, over \$10,217,000 was provided to Army people, active and retired, and their families. This was the highest amount ever contributed in one year and was more than double the amount in 1976," Meyer added.

This year, for the first time, contributions to AER may be made by payroll deduction, according to Cottrell.



Randy Cutlip

Randy Cutlip stars at prayer breakfast

by Mary R. Ker

The scent of bacon and eggs, hash browns and fresh coffee was not the only thing that lured a crowd of approximately 230 people to the post dining facility at Arlington Hall Station February 13. Randy Cutlip, former rock star of "Three Dog Night" and "Chicago," was the featured speaker of the annual National Prayer Breakfast held there.

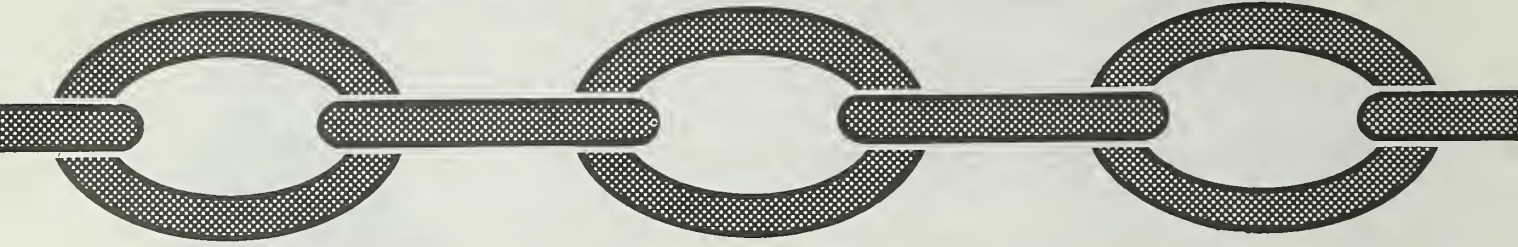
After an invocation and introduction by Chaplain (Maj.) Donald R. McConnell, Cutlip told of his concern about the drug situation in this country and of his own experiences with drugs. During a very low point in his life, when near death because of drug abuse, he decided to turn his life around.

In 1974 Cutlip found "spiritual, emotional and physical healing in the person of Jesus Christ." Rehabilitation has come through God, a physical fitness program, personal discipline and a return to school, he says. He is enrolled in a doctorate program in communications at the University of Southern Mississippi at Hattiesburg.

Concern for the children of this country is of utmost importance to him. He stresses that "we must turn this country and the drug problems around with the help of Jesus."

Cutlip sang several hymns in the voice and style reminiscent of his former rock-and-roll days, one written by himself about his experience in New Orleans when he helped an elderly man.

OPSEC at INSCOM



From page 3

INSCOM is charged with providing OPSEC support to the Army. Serving in this capacity, INSCOM activities work with other major Army commands, tactical units, training organizations, and Research, Development, Training and Evaluation elements of the Army to provide OPSEC expertise. INSCOM must, therefore, be the leader and teacher for OPSEC within the Army. By the very nature of the command's mission and functions, INSCOM's internal security program should be the model for the rest of the Army.

Within INSCOM, OPSEC is synonymous with "Total Security." Given the static (nontactical) environment in which the command operates, the overall security program must be viewed and applied as a system. Each functional subelement of security is, therefore, only a portion of the "Total Security" system. Management of INSCOM's internal security system is centralized within the Command Security Office (CSO) and within the office of the local security manager for subordinate activities.

Application of Total Security within INSCOM is a basic OPSEC process. Essential elements of friendly information (EEFI), which may or may not be classified, and which are considered to be of value to hostile intelligence, are identified. The EEFI for each activity will probably vary according to the location and mission of the activity. The next step is an analysis of the threat to determine the likely measures a hostile intelligence service (HOIS) will take to obtain information.

Once the threat is identified, security countermeasures are implemented in coordination with the security manager and staff of the activity.

Establishment of INSCOM's telephone policy is a prime example of OPSEC at work. Command Letter 80-1, INSCOM Telephone Security Policy, contains a list of EEFI, information concerning hostile exploitation of unsecure telecommunications lines and a command-directed policy which

prohibits discussion of sensitive information on unsecure telephones.

The OPSEC goal of the CSO is to include OPSEC in all facets of INSCOM and its projects and operations. This goal requires introduction of security planning into projects at the very beginning. Because of poor coordination of security considerations, several projects have been either compromised or have increased in cost to accommodate security "fixes." Security is not the responsibility of the security manager alone, nor is it unbending. Security must be balanced against operational requirements and must be the end product of cooperation between all elements of the staff.

Following is a sample list of projects, operations or activities which includes specific subelements of security:

- Construction projects, or planning for new facilities and additions to existing facilities: (Physical Security)


- Projects requiring new or additional personnel. (Personnel Security)

- Granting contracts in which the contractor requires access to classified information or to restricted areas. (Industrial Security)

- Purchasing word-processing equipment. (ADP and Tempest Security)

- Publishing classified documents. (Information Security)

Normally, these actions do not occur by themselves, but are often part of a larger action. This should serve to highlight the need to bring your security manager into your planning at the earliest possible time.

Security is our middle name, but should never come second. 



Members of the Fort Myer Gospel Choir are, from left, front row: Carrie Harper Walton, Beth Schumann, Eva Joe Blair, Ann Smith and Brenda Thomas. Back row: Henry Massey, Sammy James, Donell Strick, David Benson and Bruce James.

Week-long observance marks Black History Week at AHS

by Mary R. Ker

It was in February 1926, the week of Frederick Douglass' and Abraham Lincoln's birthdays, that Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson first proclaimed the observance of Negro History Week. Founder and director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., Woodson believed there should be nationwide recognition of the contributions made by Black Americans. Later recognized as National Black History Week, the observance was expanded to a month by President Ford during America's Bicentennial.

The week of February 9-13 was set aside by INSCOM Headquarters this year to commemorate the event. Highlight of opening ceremonies at Arlington Hall Station was the performance of the Fort Myer Gospel Choir. After an introduction by Brig. Gen. John A. Smith, Jr., INSCOM Deputy Commander, Support, the choir presented a variety of gospel hymns under the direction of Sammy James. The unique 33-member group is composed of servicemembers, both officer and enlisted, and their families. According to their pastor, Eugene Walton, the group "enjoys singing and sharing the good news."

The middle of the week was devoted to music, films and a workshop. Dr. Aaron B. Stills,

assistant professor of counselor education at Howard University in Washington and lecturer at Northern Virginia Community College in Alexandria, Va., was leader of the workshop entitled "Stages of the Black American Cultural Evolution."

An awards dinner at the AHS Officers Club concluded the week's events. Edward C. Handler was presented a \$25 check during the afterdinner program by Lt. Col. William E. Bailey, master of ceremonies. Handler, command forms management officer for the Administrative/Audiovisual Activity, wrote the winning essay, "What Black History Means To Me."

Other entrants were SFC James T. Bell, PFC Dorothy Mae Boyd, PFC Patricia A. Dalton, Sp4 Andre M. Edgecomb, PFC Venus Hartline, Ms. Tracy Leshe, Pvt. 2 Sarah Marchand, Marion U. Otts and Mrs. Shirley Thomas.

Jerry Phillips, WHUR Radio, Howard University, was the evening's guest speaker. Phillips is the recipient of 60 outstanding community service and media awards from city agencies and civic and community organizations. They include the Outstanding Washingtonian Award of 1979 and the Freedom Journal Award.



Vint Hill MP is silver medalist in cross-country run

by Sp5 Geneva P. Newberry

Physical conditioning really paid off for a Vint Hill Farms Station military policewoman. PFC Margaret ("Maggie") Nichols was selected to compete in the International Interservice Olympics in Sudan, Africa, in December and brought home a silver medal for cross-country competition.

Nichols, a 21-year-old MP, was one of five U.S. military servicewomen to be selected for this competition which has only allowed women to enter the cross-country race for two years.

The International Interservice Olympics, also known as the International Military Sports Council (CISM), sponsors this annual meet which pits servicemembers from all over the world against one another in a stiff competition equivalent to the Olympics.

Bringing home the silver medal as the second U.S. woman to cross the finish line, and the sixth to finish the entire race, was an important accomplish-

ment for Nichols, a recent graduate of the Military Police School at Fort McClellan, Ala.

"The competition is a really neat thing because you get to meet military people from all over the world," Nichols said. "There was a special kind of camaraderie, a common military friendliness that made us all feel related," she added.

After the competition, the teams traded their Olympic uniforms with other countries. Nichols' coach traded their jerseys with the French team, giving the MP a nice souvenir from her trip.

The native of Romulus, N.Y., was selected because of her outstanding running background.

"I really got super lucky," she confided. "I was contacted about two weeks before the competition and I said, 'Sure!'"

Two weeks didn't leave the happy MP much time to get passports, shots and make all the necessary arrangements for her important trip.



SILVER MEDALIST

PFC Margaret Nichols

"It all happened so fast," she laughed. "Suddenly I was in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan."

Her trip included a lay-over in Rome and two days in Egypt where Nichols traded in her squad car for a camel, riding it to the Sphinx and touring the pyramids.

Nichols' team was composed of five women from various countries, and those from France, Belgium, the United States and Sudan competed in the cross-country competition. Ireland, Sweden, Tunisia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Greece, Kuwait and other countries were also represented in



this interservice competition.

The petite MP, who studied nursing for two years before joining the Army, was most impressed with the friendliness of the Sudanese sponsors whom she described as "friendly and courteous."

"They showed us around and helped us out so much. It was great! I'd love to bring those people here and show them around."

The only problem Nichols encountered was a language barrier.

"Most of the people there spoke Arabic or French," she said, "but that didn't stop us from getting to know each other and having a great time."

The daughter of a retired Army chief warrant officer, Nichols celebrated her 21st birthday in Sudan where her team gave her a cake during one of the dinner ceremonies there.

Nichols' impressive record isn't limited to running. She was also the Top Soldier of the Cycle and the top graduate in her basic training company at the Military Police School.

"Being an MP had been on my mind while I was going to college," she said. "It's the first thing you see when you drive on post. I just wanted to be one. It was hard work—women really have to drive hard in the Army. There are so few of us in the MP Corps."

Driving hard is a trademark of this energetic young woman. Her eight-day journey to the Sudan proved her outstanding abilities.

"I really want to thank all the people who helped me work it out to go on this trip," Nichols said, "especially my company commander, Capt. Charles Sardo, and my first sergeant, Samuel Butler. I can't thank them enough."

ITIC-PAC gets headstart on softball season

USAITIC-PAC—While most INSCOMers were suffering from the cold, ice and snow of winter, INSCOM's Theater Intelligence Center—Pacific in Hawaii began its 1981 slow-pitch softball season January 23. Because of the small size of ITIC-PAC and extensive TDY requirements, the unit cannot play in a regular league. Instead, ITIC-PAC plays challenge games against other units on Oahu.

The 1981 inaugural effort was

a double-header against the unit's arch rivals, the 548th Reconnaissance Technical Group. Scores of the games were ITIC-PAC 8, 548th RTG 7; and ITIC-PAC 12, 548th RTG 6. Winning pitcher of the first game was Bill Larson and of the second game, Wayne Arnold.

With such a successful start, ITIC-PAC looks forward to the rest of the 1981 season. Next stop—World Series.

Atlanta Field Office hails new members

by 1st Lt. Janet L. Moorhead



Bob Blevins

The Atlanta Field Office, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, recently celebrated a beautiful day with a barbecue, horseshoes and tag football at Stephen Lake, Fort Gillem, Ga.

Several new members were welcomed to the unit: MSgt. Al Lorange, formerly with the 15th MI Company, Fort Polk, La.; SSgt. Harry O'Boyle, assigned from SHAPE headquarters in Belgium; Sp5 Matt Knight, 172nd Infantry Brigade, Fort Richardson, Alaska; Sgt. Randy Heinrich from 193rd MI Company, Panama Canal Zone; and SFC Larry Lemacks from Field Station Augsburg in Germany.

The outing also provided an opportunity to honor Sp5 Charlie Jackson who will be reassigned to the U.S. Army Special Security Group, Korea, after five years service in the Atlanta Field Office.

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